INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1454 — Washington, D. C. — September 12, 1953

Members of National Agricultural Advisory Group

The President has named 15 members of the 18-member bipartisan National Agricultural Advisory Committee, which he established on a permanent basis by Executive Order on July 20.

The Commission replaces the 14-man interim advisory committee which has served Secretary Benson in an advisory capacity since December, 1952. A number of members of this interim group accepted appointment to the new Committee.

The President's Executive Order stipulates that the membership shall represent the geographic areas of the country, that at least 12 of the 18 shall be farmers, and that not more than nine may be of any one political party.

(Please turn to page 283)

Mobilization Agency Studies Price Stabilization Measures

Studies on emergency price control measures are under way in the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Arthur S. Flemming, Director of Defense Mobilization, has announced that Glenwood J. Sherrard has been appointed Assistant Director for Stabilization to direct these studies. The announcement states:

"Mr. Sherrard will be responsible for the development of a coordinated over-all program, including both direct and indirect measures, for the maintenance of the economic stability of the nation in the event of an emergency.

"Among his functions will be supervising the drafting of legislation necessary to provide the executive branch with authority for instituting stabilization measures. He also will be responsible for specific action programs to be undertaken with respect to emergency price, wage and rent controls, rationing and fiscal and credit measures."

Mr. Sherrard is a native of Boston and has engaged in the hotel business continuously since 1914.

Austern Named to Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws

H. Thomas Austern, Chief Counsel of N.C.A., recently was named by Attorney General Brownell to the National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws established by the Attorney General at the direction of the President.

The appointment of this Committee is designed to implement a recent statement of the Attorney General that there is "imperative need of the thoughtful and comprehensive study of our antitrust laws." The Committee's prime objective is to make an evaluation of national antitrust policy on the dual premises that a fair and effective national antitrust policy is an indispensable and non-partisan article of faith of American political and economic democracy, and that private competitive enterprise is the chief reliance for the kind of an economy the American people are determined to keep in a flourishing condition.

The Committee is headed by Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes and Professor S. Chesterfield Oppenheim as co-chairmen. The Committee roster includes Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks; Chairman Edward F. Howrey of the Federal Trade Commission; Bernard Baruch; John W. Davis; and many other attorneys, professors of law, and professors of economics. Included among the lawyers known in the food industry are Charles Wesley Dunn of New York; Fred E. Fuller, Toledo; and Francis R. Kirkham, San Francisco.

Customs Simplification

The Bureau of the Customs has issued regulations implementing the Customs Simplification Act of 1953, effective September 7. The regulations were issued as T. D. 53336 and were published in the *Federal Register* of September 9.

Because the Act became effective 30 days after enactment by Congress, time did not permit the solicitation of public views in advance of issuance of the regulations. The Bureau of the Customs will consider criticism, suggestions, or comment about them.

Vegetables for Processing—Indicated Production

The prospective 1953 tonnage of nine important vegetables for commercial processing is about 9 percent less than last year but 7 percent above average, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued September 10.

September 1 conditions indicate a 1953 tonnage of sweet corn for commercial processing about one percent below that of last year. Hot, dry weather in several important sweet corn producing states during August reduced yield prospects for this year.

Conditions on September 1 indicate that the 1953 tonnage of tomatoes for processing will be about 20 percent less than was obtained in 1952 and 5 percent below average.

In addition, the 1953 production of winter and spring-crop spinach is less than that for last year.

On the other hand, the prospective 1953 production of lima beans, snap beans, beets for canning, contract kraut cabbage, green peas, and pimientos exceeds the 1952 production of these crops. The lima bean tonnage is expected to be record high, based on September 1 conditions.

Details of the BAE crop production estimates are reported beginning on page 282.

1953 Pack of Canned Peas

The 1953 pack of canned green peas amounted to 31,365,949 actual cases, compared with the 1952 pack of 29,446,277 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The 1953 pack includes 22,512,603 cases of No. 303 cans, compared with 20,595,564 cases last year. The 1953 pack also includes 3,898,104 cases of 8Z's and 214,503 cases of No. 2's, compared with 3,697,133 and 346,154 cases, respectively, in 1952; and 3,963,748 cases of No. 10's compared with 3,948,487 cases last year.

A comparison of the 1952 and 1953 packs, by states, is on page 282.

STATISTICS

1953 Pack of RSP Cherries

The 1953 pack of canned red pitted cherries amounted to 3,848,629 actual cases as compared with the 1952 pack of 3,892,004 cases, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

State	1952	1953
	(*actual cases*)	
N. Y. and Pa.	670,650	409,994
Ohio	66,539	(a)
Michigan	2,619,214	2,739,265
Wisconsin	342,427	526,495
Utah and Idaho	75,565	41,972
Wash. and Ore.	97,762	106,692
Other states	19,847	24,211
U. S. Total	3,892,004	3,848,629

(a) Included in other states.

Sweet Corn for Processing

The indicated tonnage of sweet corn for processing for 1953 is about 5 percent less than was reported on August 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A total of 1,515,900 tons indicated by September 1 conditions compares with 1,527,300 tons harvested last year.

The September 1 indicated yield is 3 tons per acre. This compares with 3.13 tons obtained in 1952 and an average of 2.55 tons for the 1942-51 period. Dry weather in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa as well as in a few other scattered states reduced yield prospects during August.

State	10-year ave. 1942–51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	(*tons*)
Maine	34,400	23,700	36,000
New Hampshire	1,400	1,600	1,700
Vermont	2,300	2,300	2,200
New York	62,600	71,400	81,600
Pennsylvania	26,700	23,100	26,400
Ohio	47,300	37,500	35,600
Indiana	68,500	61,700	66,400
Illinois	173,800	208,600	231,200
Wisconsin	210,100	346,600	291,200
Minnesota	215,100	317,200	304,600
Iowa	93,500	89,900	79,500
Delaware	10,300	12,800	12,500
Maryland	85,500	71,200	83,600
Virginia	1,700	2,200	2,600
Idaho	26,700	47,300	48,000
Utah	14,200	23,400	26,900
Washington	43,600	81,600	92,600
Oregon	31,300	68,400	63,500
Other states [1]	32,100	36,600	29,800
U. S. Total	1,181,100	1,527,300	1,515,900

[1] Ark., Colo., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, and Wyo.

Pack of Green Peas in Cases, All Sizes, 1952 and 1953

State	1952 Alaskas	1952 Sweets	1953 Alaskas	1953 Sweets
	(*actual cases*)		(*actual cases*)	
Northeast:				
New York and Maine	26,533	786,432	.....	1,007,729
Middle Atlantic:				
Maryland	492,254	394,967	436,229	528,199
Delaware and New Jersey	66,247	(a)	127,784	(a)
Pennsylvania	198,098	415,562	333,064	616,215
Other states	44,492	28,031	51,180	29,426
Midwest:				
Ohio	152,811	(a)	129,079	(a)
Indiana	248,621	(a)	224,188	.....
Illinois	551,733	1,884,187	496,616	2,358,153
Michigan	(a)	132,693	(a)	172,862
Wisconsin	4,177,340	7,915,327	3,814,897	8,631,125
Minnesota	1,249,245	2,140,335	975,085	2,765,663
Other states	215,669	220,471	183,223	181,025
West:				
Montana and Wyoming	.....	262,471	.....	327,084
Idaho and Utah	(a)	1,095,868	.....	1,400,959
Washington and Oregon	381,567	5,837,051	462,518	5,590,347
Other states	3,100	525,172	.....	523,299
U. S. Total	7,807,710	21,638,567	7,233,863	24,132,086

(a) Included in other states.

Tomatoes for Processing

Tomato production prospects improved slightly during August, and on September 1 a total of 2,843,600 tons was indicated, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 3,523,500 tons in 1952.

The September 1 indicated yield is 9.44 tons per acre. This compares with 9.34 tons obtained in 1952 and an average of 6.58 tons for 1942-51.

State	10-year ave. 1942–51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	(*tons*)
New York	163,300	236,900	172,000
New Jersey	223,400	187,000	232,900
Pennsylvania	166,500	177,500	183,200
Ohio	180,700	207,000	197,800
Indiana	357,700	288,000	234,000
Illinois	66,500	110,400	68,500
Michigan	48,400	66,400	54,000
Wisconsin	8,400	9,900	5,800
Iowa	11,900	11,500	8,400
Missouri	24,900	12,200	7,200
Delaware	42,800	31,200	27,300
Maryland	212,300	129,300	115,500
Virginia	99,000	54,400	39,600
South Carolina	3,800	500	800
Florida [1]	15,600	28,700	34,300
Kentucky	10,100	3,100	3,100
Tennessee	10,500	4,000	3,500
Arkansas	30,500	14,400	6,300
Oklahoma	3,400	300	400
Texas	37,900	21,600	8,000
Colorado	26,700	25,500	24,300
Utah	74,200	75,900	85,100
California	1,134,500	1,817,700	1,320,000
Other states [2]	20,000	10,100	11,900
U. S. Total	2,993,000	3,523,500	2,843,600

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Snap Beans for Processing

The September 1 indicated production of snap beans for commercial processing is 292,500 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 22 percent more than the 239,930 tons harvested in 1952.

The indicated yield per acre, based on September 1 conditions, is 2.19 tons compared with 2.08 tons last year.

State	10-year ave. 1942–51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	(*tons*)
Maine	6,200	3,900	7,000
New York	34,300	51,300	62,000
Pennsylvania	7,700	9,000	9,900
Michigan	9,100	9,400	11,400
Wisconsin	16,000	21,800	23,800
Missouri	1,100	100	100
Delaware	2,200	3,200	4,200
Maryland	16,100	15,000	15,400
Virginia	4,900	4,500	6,300
North Carolina	2,700	4,300	5,200
South Carolina	2,400	500	400
Georgia	1,900	200	200
Florida [1]	17,400	12,330	29,500
Tennessee	7,800	5,900	10,800
Mississippi	2,100	900	1,500
Arkansas	13,700	3,200	4,200
Louisiana	1,900	500	1,400
Oklahoma	5,400	1,300	2,500
Texas	10,700	7,700	6,500
Colorado	4,100	5,000	4,900
Utah	2,100	2,400	2,100
Washington	9,100	8,400	8,400
Oregon	36,800	51,700	50,200
California	8,300	8,200	13,200
Other states [2]	8,200	9,200	11,400
U. S. Total	232,200	239,930	292,500

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mont., Nebr., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Lima Beans for Processing

The first forecast of the 1953 production of green lima beans for canning and freezing is 100,250 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate, based on September 1 conditions, is 11 percent more than the 90,000 tons harvested last year and nearly one and three-fourths times as large as the 1942-51 average of 57,850 tons. If this prospective 1953 production is realized, it will be the largest on record, exceeding the previous high of 95,170 tons in 1951 by 5 percent.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in 1953 is 109,500 acres, 16 percent more than the 94,200 acres harvested in 1952 and 36 percent above the 10-year average of 80,370 acres.

The indicated 1953 yield per acre for the nation is 1,831 pounds of shelled beans, compared with 1,911 pounds last year and the 1942-51 average of 1,376 pounds. Prospective yields per acre are above average for all states except Pennsylvania.

State	10-year ave. 1942-51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(tons, shelled)		
New York	1,040	3,040	2,220
Pennsylvania	2,000	3,100	2,260
Ohio	400	190	340
Michigan	1,390	1,060	1,680
Wisconsin	2,820	5,350	5,950
Delaware	10,500	13,720	16,880
Maryland	2,380	2,260	2,620
Virginia	2,330	2,340	2,940
Washington	1,030	640	600
California	15,620	32,930	39,340
Other states [1]	18,280	25,370	25,420
U. S. Total	57,850	90,000	100,250

[1] Ark., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., N. J., Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah

Beets for Canning

September 1 conditions indicate a prospective 1953 production of 141,100 tons of beets for canning, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 13 percent more than last year's crop of 124,900 tons but about the same as the 1942-51 average of 141,900 tons.

Acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 16,200 acres, 7 percent more than the 15,100 acres harvested in 1952 but 2 percent less than the 10-year average of 16,570 acres.

The prospective yield per acre for 1953 is 8.71 tons compared with 8.27 tons last year and the 1942-51 average of 8.47. The indicated yields for 1953 are below average in Michigan and Wisconsin but above average in New York, Oregon and the other states.

State	10-year ave. 1942-51	1952 Revised	1953 Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
New York	41,900	33,900	43,000
Michigan	8,200	5,100	4,800
Wisconsin	51,400	53,700	56,000
Oregon	19,400	14,600	16,000
Other states [1]	21,000	17,600	21,300
U. S. Total	141,900	124,900	141,100

[1] Calif., Colo., Ill., Ind., La., Me., Md., Minn., N. J., Ohio, Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Wash.

Pimientos for Processing

The 1953 pimiento crop is expected to total 35,780 tons compared with the short 1952 crop of 12,300 tons and a 1942-51 average of 17,430 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate, based on September 1 conditions, covers production on acreage contracted by Georgia processors, both in Georgia and nearby states.

The increased production for 1953 is the result of an increase in both acreage and indicated yield. Last year's yield was exceptionally low. While hot, dry weather in the main producing areas this year caused considerable shedding of fruit, rains late in August improved conditions and a good crop is now in prospect.

Cabbage for Kraut

The indicated contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut, based on September 1 conditions, is 128,200 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 1 percent less than was indicated by conditions a month earlier, but 46 percent more than the production harvested in 1952 and 49 percent more than the 10-year average contract tonnage. This estimate covers production on acreage grown by packers on their own or leased land as well as production from acreage grown under contract. It does not cover open-market purchases of cabbage for kraut manufacture.

Total supplies of cabbage for fresh market and kraut manufacture in the summer and early fall areas are estimated at 804,800 tons These areas produce most of the cabbage used for kraut. The September 1 estimate of 804,800 tons, which includes both domestic and Danish (storage-type) cabbage, is 7 percent more than the 752,700 tons produced in these areas in 1952. The acreage in the summer and early fall areas that is under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 121,000 tons in 1953 which compares with 83,700 tons in 1952. This leaves 683,000 tons from the 1953 summer and early fall crops available for fresh market and for open-market purchases by kraut packers. This is 2 percent more than the 669,000 tons available in 1952.

Potatoes

Total production of potatoes in 1953 is estimated at 380,926,000 bushels, compared with 347,504,000 bushels in 1952 and a 1942-51 average of 411,007,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sweet Potatoes

The 1953 sweet potato crop is expected to total 34,301,000 bushels, 21 percent larger than the relatively small 1952 crop but 37 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Durum Wheat

Production of durum wheat, now estimated at 14,314,000 bushels, is two-thirds the size of last year's small crop and only three-eighths of the average production for 1942-51, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production this year is the third lowest since estimates were started in 1919.

Production of other spring wheat is estimated at 277 million bushels, 59 million bushels larger than the 1952 crop.

Agricultural Advisory Group

(Concluded from page 281)

The three additional members of the Commission will be named later.

Following are the 15 members named to the Commission, and the dates on which their appointments will expire:

Until Jan. 1, 1955: W. W. Andrews, Goldsboro, N. C.; Delmont L. Chapman, Newport, Mich.; Homer R. Davison, Chicago; Milo K. Swanton, Madison, Wis.; and Sterling J. Swigart, Sidney, Mont.

Until Jan. 1, 1956: D. W. Brooks, Atlanta; James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss.; Chris Millus, Omaha; Don A. Stevens, Minneapolis; and G. B. Wood, Corvallis, Ore.

Until Jan. 1, 1957: Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn.; Albert Mitchell, Albert, N. M.; William I. Myers, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa; and Jesse W. Tapp, San Francisco.

PROCESSING

Processes for Cut Spinach or Other Greens

As a result of studies conducted over the past six years, the N.C.A. Processing Committee on Foods in Metal Containers has adopted processes for cut spinach or other cut greens which will be included in the next edition of Bulletin 26-L "Processes for Low Acid Canned Foods in Metal Containers". These processes are in addition to those on page 36 of the 7th edition which should be used only for whole leaf greens.

Drained weight and net weight are of determining importance with spinach and other greens and must be controlled to ensure that the retort process will carry the intended sterilizing efficiency. The maximum drained weights listed below cannot be safely exceeded, and the net weight of contents should be at least that listed for the respective can sizes.

The studies on heat resistance and rate of heat penetration have revealed that these processes for cut greens are necessary to meet the minimum requirement of destruction of organisms which may be detrimental to health. In view of these considerations, packers of cut spinach are urged to use the following processes:

Processes for Spinach or Other Greens, Cut (a)

Can name	Dimensions	Initial temperature	Time at 240°F.	Time at 252°F.	Maximum drained weight	Minimum net weight
		Deg. F.	*Min.*	*Min.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*
8Z Tall	211x304	100	60	45	6.25	7.75
		140	55	40		
No. 1 (Picnic)	211x400	100	60	45	8	10
		140	55	40		
No. 303	303x406	100	80	60	11.7	15.2
		120	75	55		
		140	75	55		
		160	65	50		
No. 2	307x409	100	90	70	14.5	18
		120	85	65		
		140	80	60		
		160	75	55		
No. 2½	401x411	100	105	80	21	27
		120	100	75		
		140	95	70		
		160	90	65		
No. 10	603x700	100	120	95	66	100
		120	115	90		
		140	105	80		
		160	100	70		

(a) These processes are to be used for ¼-inch to ½-inch cuts only. For processes to be applied to smaller or larger cuts, consult a research laboratory connected with the canning industry.

FOREIGN TRADE

Venezuelan Food Regulations

Venezuela soon will begin to enforce its regulation requiring special labeling on processed food products.

The regulation requires that all processed food products be specially labeled or bear an additional sticker to show the registry number.

Venezuelan food law since 1941 has required that all food products be registered with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Venezuela now is enforcing this requirement and is about to enforce other provisions of its food laws, including the display of the registry number.

This requirement was to become effective in May (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 18, page 165), but was suspended for six months. Venezuelan authorities have suggested that arrangements may be made for a temporary period to place the registry number on a sticker on the outside of each case.

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